

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week,
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 380.]

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

POLITICAL.

Mr. CLAY and Gov. BRANCH.....at Issue.

The following communication from Gov. Branch, one of our Senators in Congress, has been elicited by the speech of Mr. Clay, delivered at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, Kentucky. In the course of that speech, Mr. Clay said:

"As the conspiracy of George Kremer & Co. had, a short time before, meanly shrunk from appearing before the Committee of the House of Representatives, to make good their charges, I requested a Senator of the United States, when my nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary. One of our own Senators was connected with the urgency of his private business, to leave Washington before my nomination was disposed of; and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity and professed friendship of the other, I was constrained to present my application to a Senator from another State. I was afterwards informed, that when it was acted upon, Gen. Jackson and every other Senator present was silent as to the imputations now made, no one presuming to question my honor or integrity."

It being known that Gov. Branch did make an objection to the nomination of Mr. Clay when it came before the senate, he was called on in the Star, to communicate his observations on that occasion for publication; accordingly, the following communication was made on that call:

WAKE COUNTY, AUG. 27, 1827.

To Messrs. LAWRENCE & LEWIS:

Gentlemen: The incorrect impression attempted to be made on the public mind in relation to the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, on the nomination of the Honorable Henry Clay, as Secretary of State, in March, 1825, has placed me in the unpleasant dilemma of acquiescing in what every Senator present must know to be wrong, or submitting to a candid world the remarks, and the only remarks that were made on that occasion. I have, therefore, determined to furnish them forthwith for publication. I will only add, that several of the most distinguished Senators expressed a concurrence in the objections urged, and declared to me that they were prepared to sustain them in the event of any member of the Senate desiring further investigation. Respectfully yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

Mr. President: As I cannot, consistently with a sense of duty, give a silent vote on the present occasion, I must ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few moments, while I shall attempt, in a plain, frank and brief manner, to give them the reasons why I am unwilling to advise and consent to this appointment.

I am duly impressed with the momentous duty we are about to perform, and the importance of the crisis, connected with the deep responsibility which attaches to each and every member; and hence my solicitude to arrive at truth by the best reflections which I have been capable of bestowing on the subject.

To guide and direct us on this, as well as every other occasion, it may be well, first, to look to the commission under which, and from which we derive all our powers, to wit: the Constitution of the U. States, which we have all taken a solemn oath to preserve, maintain and defend, not in the letter only, but according to its true intent and meaning. While I readily admit that the letter, and, perhaps, the rigid construction of that instrument, does not imperatively forbid the confirmation of this nomination; yet I hazard nothing in saying that every reason which could have operated on the Convention to induce them to insert the following clause, applies with increased force to influence the Senate to reject the distinguished individual, whose nomination we are now about to act upon. The clause is as follows:

"No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

I would ask, why and wherefore is it that no member of either House is per-

mitted to hold an office which he has assisted to create, or the emoluments of which have been increased by his vote? Because, sir, it was wisely foreseen that he might be influenced to vote for the one or the other from mercenary or interested motives. What is the present case? Henry Clay, a member of the House of Representatives, has made, or, if you please, has mainly contributed to make John Q. Adams President of these United States, and this President, thus made in opposition to the known will and wishes of the American people, and under circumstances of an extraordinary character, has called upon the Senate of the United States to advise and consent that this efficient friend, a member of the very House that has conferred on him the Chief Magistracy of this republic, should be made Secretary of State. I would respectfully ask, whether, in sanctioning or confirming this nomination, we are not infringing on the obvious policy of the Constitution? For if a member may be supposed to vote to create an office, or to increase the salary, with a view to his individual gain, may he not with as much propriety be suspected of voting from sordid or interested considerations, when he makes an officer, who, in turn, gives him an office? I will not trespass on the time of the Senate, by any further efforts to illustrate and enforce the coincidence of the reasons in the two cases. They must be apparent to every intelligent mind. Again, waiving all objection which manifestly results from the foregoing considerations, I would ask whether, from a decent respect to public sentiment, we ought not to put our veto on this nomination? I am not prepared to assert positively that corruption has mingled with this transaction; but this much I feel authorized to say and believe, that the circumstances connected with the recent Presidential election and this nomination are sufficient to fix on the public mind the strongest suspicions that they have been cheated out of their rights by corruption and intrigue; and, inasmuch as our government is based on public confidence, it is of the very last importance that our foundation be well guarded.

The administration of the government should not only be pure, but its purity, as far as practicable, should not be suspected. Let us view things as they exist in practical life. The Senate was prudently designed to act as check on the appointing power, not, I admit, to be exercised capriciously, but fearlessly and independently when the public good requires. How often have we eulogised and boasted of our republican institutions; our happy distribution of the powers of the government; the salutary checks and balances to be found in our Constitution; and the effectual barriers which have been provided to prevent the encroachment of either upon the powers of the other, and the consequent protection to all classes and interests? But if these things are only to be found in the theory of our government, I would not give a fig for them. The different departments should in some respects be considered as rivals, each watching every opportunity to strengthen itself and weaken its rival. Let us, therefore be vigilant in the exercise of our constitutional powers, guarded as well against open assault as covert, insidious encroachment. For, however lofty and high sounding may be the sentiment which we sometimes hear uttered of independence of the people, the legitimate proprietors of the government; yet this independence, connected with a dependence on the dispensing power, is fraught with the most alarming consequences to the liberties of the people; for, as we recede from the one, we imperceptibly glide into the deadly embrace of the other. From a retrospect of the past, lessons of wisdom may often be extracted. We see some receive their douceur promptly, others, perhaps ten times the number, are kept in a state of expectancy, and many have their hopes and fears operated on, who, like the sanguine Irishman, calculated on drawing a prize, when, forsooth, he had no ticket in the lottery. It is time to pause and look the mischief full in the face. Has it come to this, that nothing but proof positive of corruption will justify the Senate in arresting an appointment? If so, we are more degenerate than I had imagined. What are the facts of this case, as generally admitted to be true, to which we are not at liberty to turn a deaf ear? We see two political opponents, neither having confidence in the other, at a critical moment, when the leaves and fishes are about to be divided, the one, in opposition to the well ascertained wishes of the people of his State, fly into each other's arms, and cordially embrace, without aught appearing to the world of reconciliation and adjustment of former differences. By which means, and by which alone, the one is enabled to grasp the Presidential Chair in violation of the sovereignty of the people, with a

salary of \$25,000 per year and the Senate of the United States is called upon to aid this President, thus made to confer on the other the State Department, with a salary of \$6,000, and thereby making him the heir apparent of the Presidency. Government would be superfluous to a body as enlightened as the one I am addressing. Why was the concurrence of the Senate required by the patrotic and wise framers of our Constitution if we have nothing more to do than to eger the edicts of the President? In his case the exalted standing of the individuals makes it more imperiously our duty to act firmly. Therefore I cannot, I will not, advise and consent to this appointment.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

During the late visit of Mr. McLean (Post Master General) to the West, he was complimented by a public dinner at Cincinnati, Ohio. All the toasts were of a very harmonious character; and on Mr. McLean's being complimented in one of them, he delivered a truly eloquent speech, widely varying from the bitter erimination and angry declamation which characterize the speeches of some of our public men, of late. Mr. M. concludes thus:

There is scarcely any country so overgrown with political selfishness, as to render valueless the favorable opinion of the People. But it is only in a government, where public sentiment has a direct influence upon the actions of men, that it can be properly appreciated. It has always cheered the labors of office, and given firmness under the most trying emergency. In no country, ancient or modern, has the public will formed so unerring a guide, as in our own. Momentary excitement may influence to error, but it is soon discovered and corrected; and the truth of the remark is fully sustained, that of all human tribunals public opinion is the safest. The individual cannot be designated, who has appealed to it in vain. We all bow to its mandates with a respect which we always feel, to a tribunal of the last resort, whose members are amply qualified to sit in judgment, and whose purity is above suspicion.

It is true, in a country where the People do not know or appreciate their rights, public opinion may depend on a few who take upon themselves to control it. But in this country, there is but little use for the services of such favored individuals. Political knowledge, virtue, and patriotism, are not confined to our seats of learning, our cities, towns, and villages. They are found in the extremities of our Republic. They exist, alike, in the splendid mansion and the humble cabin. Wherever a freeman is found, he is sensible of being a depository of a portion of the sovereignty of his country; and, knowing his rights, he is prepared to defend them. From such sources arises public opinion. Like the rain drops it consists, at first, of many particles, but they soon commingle and form a mighty torrent which nothing can resist.

I thank God, that our Government rests on this basis. There is no other on which it could be founded, consistently with the rights, the dignity, and the happiness of man. A generous confidence is due to the depositories of power, to enable them efficiently to discharge the important duties assigned to them. It would be wrong to hold them responsible, and withdraw from them the best means for executing their trusts. But there can be no objection to a rigid scrutiny into the acts of public agents. They may be called to answer for their stewardship; and they should be ever ready to give an account of it. If they have been unfaithful the tribunal of public opinion, before which they are to be arraigned, will give a decisive sentence against them. Those who pass this sentence will always examine, with care, before it is pronounced. They will be influenced only by the great and immutable principles of justice and the general good.

Public character belongs to the nation; and all are interested in preserving it in virtue. He who would cast a shade over a virtuous and useful career of public services, cannot be a friend to his country.

Who would not pronounce the person an enemy to the best interests of the State, who would expunge from the pages of our history the achievements of our heroes and statesmen? Such a loss would be irreparable. The memorials of our greatness would disappear; and, with them, the glory of the nation. There can exist but little difference between the individual who would blot out the brilliant deeds that have been recorded, and the one who would detract from actions most worthy of record. A successful effort in both cases, would produce the same result.

It is a subject of high felicitation, that in this country, where reason is left free to combat error; where the thousand preases of the Union daily and weekly

disseminate political information—ample justice is virtually done to all those whose characters are presented for scrutiny.

To expect that a free press will move like the calm of a spring day, contrary to all the lessons of history. Liberty seems destined to dwell amidst political strife. The battle of mind, which often rages on the sea of freedom, may be necessary to the health of the body politic. It drives away the pestilence that walketh in darkness. In the mighty conflict of intellect, the coruscations of genius, which are often witnessed, and the thunder, the lightning, the storm, which must occasionally arise in our political atmosphere,—the clouds are dispelled, and we see more clearly than we did before, the beauties which surround us.

During this agitation of the political elements, it is important we should remember that the citizens of the Union are joint tenants in the estate of liberty. Our interests are one and indivisible.

I enjoy, gentlemen, in common with you, gratification at the prosperous condition of our country. In the ordinary course of events, changes must be expected in our commercial and political interests; but we shall always find cause of satisfaction, when we compare our condition with that of other countries.

Mr. McLean concluded, by offering the following sentiment:—"THE PRESS: guided by virtue and intelligence—its only object the public good."

ENGLAND and the UNITED STATES.

The following interesting letter from England, on the subject of our commercial regulations with that government, is published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 31st ult.

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 2, 1827.

Gentlemen: This country has been for twelve months laying the foundation of a commercial war with the United States, which can be terminated on just terms only by a united and energetic resistance, and a prompt adoption and a faithful enforcement of countervailing measures: whatever neglect or oversight the President of the U. States may have been guilty of on the West India Question, and whether he has, or has not, been guilty of neglect, I have not the means to determine; but be this as it may, our country's honor and her interest requires that we should rally round our government, and present a united front to England, upon this subject. The contest has been shrouded with two thin veils by Mr. Canning, in his correspondence with Mr. Gallatin, to conceal from the view of any unprejudiced man his real object. When England, in 1815, opened her West India Islands, on certain conditions, to the whole world, she was sincere, and if we had accepted her conditions, we would have placed her in rather an awkward dilemma, as, in 1826, she determined to change her policy, but she would have found means to evade the arrangement, as she did get over a stipulated and plighted engagement to negotiate upon the subject. She made a positive engagement to settle the matter by negotiation in 1824; and, in 1826, she as positively declined to negotiate at all respecting it, and that too, without giving any other reason than is contained in Mr. Canning's flippant and impertinent remark, that "he would not allow himself to be drawn into the discussion of a subject that had already been exhausted"—to which he subsequently added in the House of Commons, the empty and frothy boast, that he had had the last word. After this, let no man in America suppose that England was, in 1826, disposed to arrange the trade with us upon equitable terms; and that its non-arrangement grew out of our non-acceptance of the terms offered by her act of 1815. The truth is, in 1826, they found that their reciprocity system of commerce did not work as well as they expected, and they determined to retrace their steps, as far as they could, with decency. To this, ministers were the more promptly forced by the clamors of the shipping interest—clamors to be sure unfounded; but still not the less loud on that account. They ascribed all the depreciation in the value of their shipping and their profits to Mr. Huskisson's reciprocity system, instead of ascribing it to overtrading in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, by the building of a superfluous number of vessels, and the general derangement of trade in 1826. But to return to the W. India Question. This Government has just passed a bill through Parliament which authorises the Inland introduction from the U. S. into Canada free of duty, ashes, staves and lumber of every description, horses, fresh provisions, &c. &c. and that the articles so admitted into Canada shall be deemed to be Canadian produce, and taken to the West

Indies as such. The operation of this bill will be, if we allow the intercourse to continue between Canada and the United States, to give to British shipping the en- vel, will pay a duty here of only 11. per 1200—but if imported direct from the United States they will have to pay 11 10s.—the duty before this bill passed was 13 15s. 8d. on American Staves coming direct. United States ashes coming through Canada, are admitted here free of duty; if they come direct they pay a duty of 6s. per cwt. Wheat from the United States is entirely prohibited; from Canada it is admitted at a duty of 5s. per quarter; thus the Canadians may ship all their own grain, and supply themselves with cheap bread from the United States.

By these regulations this government expects to cripple the navigation of the United States, of which it feels great jealousy, and at the same time improve its own, a policy which Mr. Huskisson has in debate admitted to be the policy of England, and in this policy we find the true secret connected with the West India question. He argues, I mean Mr. Huskisson, that if the trade be opened, it is an equal terms, from our commercial activity and contiguity, we will secure the whole of it, and thereby much increase our commercial marine.

There is now scarcely any article with the exception of cotton produced in the U. S. that coming direct to this country is not taxed to almost a prohibitory amount. The value of Tobacco is about 4d. and the duty on it is 3s. per lb.; the value of Rice is 18s. and the duty on American Rice is 15s. per cwt. whilst it is admitted from the East Indies at a duty of only 5s. Our cotton is so necessary to the very existence of the people in this section of England, that it pays a duty of only 6d. per cwt. but their dependence upon us for this article begins to alarm them: out of a consumption of about 600,000 bales, which is the present estimated consumption of this country, they use about 400,000 bales of the United States' growth; they are, however, now looking round to ascertain in what way they can, upon good terms, obtain this supply from other countries, so as to make them less dependent upon us for an article that is of such vital importance to them. If we were now suddenly to cut off the supply of cotton from our country, it would create a rebellion in their's. We cannot blame them for attempting to avert such an evil—an evil that I confess I would, in common with themselves, deplore. But if it should take place it will be of their own creating. We disclaim monopoly of every description; but while we do so, we do not disclaim a resistance to an attempt to monopolize the commerce of the world.

The cultivation of Tobacco has, heretofore been prohibited in this country. A removal of the prohibition was suggested the other night in the House of Lords; and if they do remove it, I think they will be able to cultivate it with considerable success. The greatest produce of Tobacco to the acre that I saw in my life was in Holland, a climate, I think, by no means better adapted to its growth than this is.

When I commenced I did not mean to trouble you with so long a letter, but I hope you will excuse it, as well as the scrawl, if you can read it, and be assured of the regard with which I remain,

Your most obdt. servt.

From the Will of Gen. Blakett, late Governor of Plymouth, approved 1762.

I desire my body may be kept so long as it may not be offensive; and that one of my toes or fingers may be cut off, to secure a certainty of my being dead. I further request my dear wife, as she has been troubled with one old fool, she will not think of marrying a second.

Maxim.—In eternity there's nothing to gain; nothing to lose. All is either gained or lost forever. In time, there is an eternity to gain, or an eternity to lose. Not an instant here, but tells in the account hereafter. Life places you in that pregnant crisis, between a world of mourning and a world of joy.

The Gazette of France, of 17th July, contains a critique on Scott's Life of Napoleon; which, in general, it praises—but takes exception to that portion of the preliminary review of the French revolution, which assigns as one of its moving causes, the errors, superstitions, and vices of the catholic religion.

The Irish population of America is said to exceed five hundred thousand souls.

ATTENTION!
ON Thursday, the 25th of October next, will be sold at Auction, to the highest bidder, by the subscribers, at their Auction Store, the entire and valuable

Stock of Goods
of H. Bradford & Co., consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Selected with care in New-York, and suited to the trade of this state; and in addition, HATS, straw and Leghorn BONNETS, with white and colored Cotton Domestic Goods, worthy the attention of Country Merchants, as the terms

WILLKINGS & Co
Payetteville, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827. 2180

Co-Partnership.
NOTICE.—The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a WHOLESALE

Grocery and Commission Business,
would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a Commission Business; being provided with good Ware Houses, for the storage of COTTON; a safe, substantial, and well built Boat for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge, that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of GROCERIES; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good

HORTON & HUTTON.
Payetteville, August 1st, 1827. 731

Company Orders.
THE Salisbury Light Infantry Blues are required to assemble at the Court-House, on Saturday, the 29th Sept. for drill and exercise—

circumstances rendering it inconvenient to meet at the stated time. 3131
By order of Capt. LEWIS
Sept. 7. JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec'ry.

Latest from Philadelphia.

ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robb & Winbrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Frederickburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg.; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman, in a very short time, in as fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,
BENJAMIN FRALEY.
Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

Tailoring.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and people at large, he has opened a Shop in the Town of Morganton, on the north-west corner of the Square; where he is always ready to accommodate all gentlemen in any garment they may want made, in the latest fashions, and in a style inferior to none in this state. The fashions will be regularly attended to; and nothing on his part, or on the part of funds, shall be wanting, that will enable him to meet the approbation of those who may think proper to call on him. He hopes, by pursuing a judicious course, and punctuality in all his dealings, he will not only merit but receive a liberal patronage from the people. He feels responsible for any bad fit, or any failure in the execution of any garment, he may make. All gentlemen from a distance, by taking their own measure, with inches, or leaving their measure with the subscriber, can at any time have any garment made to order. Summer clothing will be made reasonable. As times are hard, a credit will be given to those that are considered good. He would return his unfeigned thanks to the people of Morganton and its vicinity, for their liberal encouragement.

WILLIAM C. BURNS.
Morganton, Sept. 1st, 1827. 2160

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide in him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

Salisbury, July, 1827. PHILLO WHITE.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman now in Paris, to a gentleman in Providence.

France has turned her genius and industry into new channels; and it is said that commerce, manufactures, and agriculture have made immense progress since the peace. In many branches of manufactures she is already beginning to excite the jealousy of England, and doubtless the interests of that nation. Her silks and cambrics of Lyons have long been celebrated; Rouen, and others of glass, jewelry, and fancy articles of every description, her trade is very great. Nothing, in fact, can furnish a stronger illustration of her internal resources than the speed with which she recovered from the ruinous wars of Napoleon, and the still more ruinous peace which terminated them. Notwithstanding all this, she is already the richest and most flourishing nation in Europe, with the exception of England. Should another war unfortunately occur in Europe, France will figure as conspicuously as in the days of Napoleon. Her population, as her history has shown, is essentially warlike; her spirited and excitable sons prefer martial to other sources of renown; and the bare enumeration of her distinguished military captains during the last thirty years, (Napoleon being the head of a host,) would place her chivalrous ardour and martial genius in the most conspicuous point of view.

Censorship of the French Press.—The Decree of the King, establishing the Censorship, provides that there shall be an

Minister of the Interior, charged with the first examination of journals, &c. That it shall consist of six censors, to be appointed on his recommendation: That every journal, &c. shall, before it is printed, have the visa of the office, (certificate of having been seen): That a council of nine, appointed on recommendation of the Keeper of the Seals, shall superintend the censorship: That the office in Paris shall make to this Council a weekly report; those in the departments a monthly; That every provisional suspension of a journal, &c. and also every suspension or suppression after judgment, shall be pronounced by the king, on report of the Minister of Justice, after the latter shall have advised with the council of superintendence.

Pleasant results of the Censorship.—The Paris Journal des Debats of the 30th June, has two blank columns under the head of variety.

A Paris paper mentions that there seems to be a necessity for reducing the number of Theatres, billiard rooms and coffee houses in France, as they are becoming dangerous to the morals and manners of the people. The councils of many of the departments have passed resolutions upon that subject.

Greece.—Mr. J. P. Miller, who went out in charge of the New York supply ship (which has returned to New York), for the Greeks, has written a letter to the Executive Committee, in which he states the disposition he has made of the cargo of the Chancellor.

“We landed,” says he, “at Napoli di Romania six hundred and ninety barrels of flour, bread and meal, and twenty nine tierces of Rice, together with nineteen boxes and packages of dry goods. At a small castle in the harbour of Napoli we landed 500 bbls. of flour, bread and meal, for the use of those inhabiting the mountains between Napoli and Corinth; 100 bbls. of flour we shipped on board an Ionian vessel for the island of Calamo, for the use of those who escaped from Missolonghi before its fall. With the remainder of the cargo, he proceeded to Poros, the seat of government; placed the provisions in a magazine, and will attend to their distribution. Mr. Miller gives a deplorable account of the misery which that oppressed people at present endure. He says “thousands of women and children are living on grass and snails, two thirds of the population of the country are in holes and caves of the earth, like wild beasts of the forest; many families in this vicinity are living in the open air, with only an olive tree to shelter them.”

From Colombia.—By the Mary Ann. Ruggan, at Philadelphia, the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette has received private advices from Colombia to the 11th August. The following are extracts from the latest letters:—“Luguya, August 11. I regret to say I have been much disappointed in the progress made in the formation of a liberal government by the

Colombians; they appear to be in wretched state, and I think some important change must take place. Gen. Bolivar, I am sorry to say, is exceedingly unpopular in this Province, where one would suppose he would be most beloved, Caracas being his native city. The measures he has adopted since his return, have rendered him very obnoxious; he left here a few days before my arrival for Carthagena, and doubtless, ere this, has arrived at Bogota, where it is expected he will not be very cordially received.”

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

A full and authentic investigation of the case of the six militia men, about whom so much has lately been said, is embraced in a correspondence which recently passed between Maj. A. L. Campbell, near Louisville, (Ky.) and Col. G. C. Russell, of the United States Army. Col. Russell superintended the execution of the militia men referred to, and is now among the decided friends of Mr. Adams. He answered, satisfactorily, several questions asked by Maj. Campbell. The answer to one, alone is sufficient to put the matter at rest and silence the slanderous tongue of envy which has been so busily employed in creating General Jackson for sanctioning the execution of the militia men.

The 14th question is the one to which we allude, and is as follows:

“14th. Could General Jackson, by any correct, and intelligent principle of humanity, mercy, or military discipline, have pardoned those six criminals that were executed?”

The following is Col. Russell's reply:

“14th. In the state of things, as before described, I thought not, and I can never entertain any other opinion. The execution of the whole party, although painful to behold, was nothing more than a due administration of justice, nor did I ever hear it doubted or questioned, till the summer of 1824, when the whole affair was so perverted and misrepresented, that a stranger, if he believed the tale, must have thought that the General and all his officers delighted in shedding innocent blood for amusement. I felt bound to correct the absurd story, when and wherever I heard it, and have always continued to do so.”

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Albany, (state of New-York) dated 23d July last:

“The Jackson feeling is gaining daily in strength. The non committals are becoming bold in their avowals, and you may put down the Senate of this state at twenty cents for Jackson, eight for Adams, and four doubtful. At the next election, nearly all the Adams men will go out, while the Jackson strength is nearly entire. New York will go for Jackson all hollow.”

Extract of another letter, dated New-York, 25th July.

“Our news from the interior of the state is most consolatory. The people here will judge for themselves, and decide for themselves, on the subject of the presidential election. In this state, lies, forgeries, duels, shooting militia, ransoms against his amiable companion can do him harm. The American people design making Jackson President of the United States; and it is out of the power of business and wickedness to corrupt and deceive a whole community. If he lives, no earthly power can prevent Jackson's election. No feeling can be excited in favor of Messrs. Adams and Clay here. Jackson in health, will beat in this state three to one.”

We take the following paragraph from the address of the present Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, the oldest paper in that State, and one which has always sustained the character of great candour and impartiality, as well as independence.

“We do not charge Mr. Clay with making corrupt bargains, by which the vote of Kentucky was taken from Gen. Jackson, and given to Mr. Adams. But we do say, that if the members of Congress from this State had not been previously satisfied that Mr. Adams would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, Gen. Jackson would have received the vote of Kentucky. Were those men authorized to barter away the vote which belonged to the people of Kentucky for any such consideration? Were they authorized to presume that the people of this State would give up the right of self-government to secure the elevation of Mr. Clay? Did they prefer the will and interests of the people? or did they knowingly disregard and violate the public will, with the hope, that they should be able by the aid of the general government, to change its current, to control it, and finally make it subservient to their own purposes? In “the signs of the times,” there is good reason to conclude that their error was wilful and wanton; and that they rely on the popularity of Mr. Clay, their own ingenuity and the influence of the administration, to bend the people into acquiescence, if not approbation of their conduct. The question for the people to decide is, whether their own will shall rule, or the will of their servants.”

[BY REQUEST.]

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The twentieth biennial stated meeting of the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at Philadelphia, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 2d of 10th mo. (October,) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. To which, the Abolition and Manumission Societies, not yet represented, are invited to send Delegates.

EDWIN P. ATLEE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, 7th mo. (July,) 31, 1827.

A Duel, a Duel!—A rencontre took place this day (says the New York Evening Post of the 25th ult.) in Exchange street, between a Mr. Goddard, a gentleman of Boston, and a Mr. Vance of this place, in which the latter received a very severe cow-hiding in consequence of his having taken the unwarrantable liberty of publicly posting the former a few days since. It would seem that Mr. Vance was not altogether unapprised of the intention of his assailant; for after the first blow was given he presented a loaded pistol to the breast of Mr. G. which he fortunately parried, upon which Vance drew a second, which flashed in Mr. G's face, but did not go off. Mr. Goddard all the while, annihilation the cow-hide. The bystanders then interfering, prevented any further mischief.

CURE for the FEVER and AGUE.

Take 2 ounces best Lima Bark, 1 table spoonful Volatile Salt, Ammoniac or smelling salts: 100 drops Laudanum; half pint Brandy, and put the same into a Porter bottle, and fill up with water, when taken, to be well shaken.”

Commence by cleansing the stomach with Calomel and Jalap, or Calomel and salts. A dose for an adult is two table spoonful every two hours, during the chill comes on; six doses ought to be taken, if you commence at midnight. A few doses ought to be taken occasionally for a few days after the patient has got well. The great charm in this medicine appears to arise from the volatile salts, for which the “cream of tartar” is no substitute. Bark is frequently known to bring on a return of fever; with this mixture—never.

from Arkansas, dated July 20, states that the Cherokee nation declared war against the Osages, and 400 warriors were ready to start for the Osage country. The Cherokees use the rifle; the Osages, the bow and arrow, and always fight on horseback.

The Storm.—We are sorry to announce; (says the Charleston City Gazette of the 31st inst.) that our fears of injury to the Crops from the late blow and heavy rains were too well founded. Accounts from the neighbouring Islands represent injury to the Cotton Crops as very extensive. The accounts from Georgetown speak of great injury done to the Rice Crops.

Accounts from various parts of England state the crops to be very promising. The weather was favorable, and more than an average crop was anticipated.

The Booksellers advertise the “Epicurians,” a tale by Thomas Moore. The extracts from the work, which have been offered to the public, promise one of the richest treats that the genius of that pleasing writer has ever afforded.

Indians.—The last accounts from Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, state that nearly all apprehensions had ceased in respect to the Winnebagoes. Four companies of the U. S. troops had arrived at the Prairie from St. Peters, and one regiment and four companies from St. Louis were not far off. The miners had returned to their works. Gov. Cass was at the treaty ground, 40 miles from Green Bay, where about 2000 Indians had assembled, and among them 600 Winnebagoes. Gov. C. told them that if they were tired of peace, their great father would readily accommodate them with a war play. It was reported that they disclaimed any participation in the late outrages committed by their tribe.

Carriages.—A new carriage has been invented at Paris, which is exceedingly difficult to overturn. When any one of the wheels meets with an obstacle, it is raised up by itself, and the body of the carriage remains firmly on the three remaining wheels; the inventor, whose name is Van Hoorick, has obtained a patent for this useful invention.

Amongst the imports into Constantino ple from Greece, are mentioned the arrival of “100 human heads, and 1200 pair of salted ears.” They are intended for the use of the Sultan.

Two men near Red River in Louisiana, lately drank a gallon of whiskey upon a bet, in the space of a few minutes. The person who proposed the bet went for more, but on his return found the other lifeless.

Com. Rogers has returned to Washington, Col. D. Brearly is also in Washington, on a visit to the seat of government, preparatory to his leading the emigrant party of the Creek Indians to Arkansas. He expects to set out with them from Georgia, about the first day of October.

Literary.—Messrs. Carey Lea & Carey of Philadelphia, have received a portion of Mr. Cooper's new novel, “The Red Rover,” and will immediately put it to press. It is intended to publish it in October or November. The scene commences in Rhode Island, and the work opens with a fine description of the beautiful bay and harbor of Newport.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 18, 1827.

It is inexplicable to one who is a dispassionate observer of political events, how rational men can get so phrenzied by political fanaticism, as to disregard all the decent civilities of cultivated society, and indulge in a wildness of denunciation and a coarseness of invective, against their political opponents, characteristic more of the ravings of maniacs, than the discussions of freemen. The Scioto (Ohio) Gazette, of the 23d ult. gives us a notable specimen of the demagogical style in question. In reference to the charge of corruption between Messrs. Adams and Clay, the Gazette, after copiously slandering its abuse over Gen. Jackson and his friends, breaks forth into the following “Jacobinical” language:

“The blundering of a fool. [Beverly] providentially entrusted with the secret, has blown up a nest of conspirators [meaning the political friends of Jackson, who are a majority of the people of the U. S.] sky high; and, in all probability, saved this Republic from the degradation of being ruled by a cruel but ignorant despot, [Gen Jackson] surrounded by a bevy of Jacobinical parasites.”!!!

Were a convalescent bedlamite to use such language, it would be proof-positive of his unfitness to be let loose on a peaceable community. We would advise the friends of the administration in Ohio, to guggle their mouth-piece with a scull-cap decoction,—otherwise his mad bellowings must inevitably frighten and disgust the few of the people of that state who are favorably disposed towards their cause.

Capt. PATRICK'S Military ACADEMY

The annual commencement of this institution, (located at Middletown, Conn.) commenced on Monday, 12th ult. and continued six days. The Gazette of that place says the examination was “thoroughly rigid and critical, and furnished a gratifying evidence of the proficiency of the Cadets, in the various branches of instruction, and of the prosperous condition of the institution.” Among the performances, we notice that seven English, two Latin, one Greek, and one Spanish Oration; two English, and one French Dissertation; one English Colloquy, and one Poem, (Battle of Plattsburg) all original, were delivered by the Cadets. Of the Cadets from North-Carolina, we observe that E. G. Caraway, of Newbern, delivered an English oration; and H. A. London, of Wilmington, also an English oration.

A Dr. Wright was tried lately, at Jackson, Tenn. for murdering his overseer, and found guilty of manslaughter, but recommended to mercy by the jury! It is said the wealth of his connexions was all that saved his neck from the halter—which is too often the case, of late years.

Not Dead.—The Philadelphia, and other northern papers, lately published the death of William Lurby, the celebrated Geographer; and among others, we copied the article: the last Philadelphia Evening Post contains a communication from Mr. Darby, dated at his residence in Maryland, in which he denies being dead yet. He further remarks:

“My life has not flowed in so untroubled a current as to render its continuance a subject of much anxiety; but as I have a family, many sins to repent of, and some infirmities to amend, as well as much projected duty to perform, I would, if I had my own choice, prefer living a little longer. I am now engaged on a “Philosophical view of the United States,” and have in some preparation material for a future edition of my Geographical Dictionary. In brief, I have sufficient work cut out for ten years assiduous labour. Such a turn will bring the eve of the grand climacteric, when I hope to be more resigned, and better prepared than I am at present, to leave the warm precincts of the cheerful day.”

WILLIAM DARBY.

Muscadine Wine.—A gentleman of Lauderdale county, Alabama, made, the last season, a considerable quantity of Wine from the Muscadine (or Muscadine Grape) which he says resembles, in flavor and in color, the best Madeira wine,—and which, he believes, only wants age, to render it as fine as any wine he ever drank. Muscadine grow, indigenously, pretty plentifully, on and near the banks of most all the rivers and creeks of North-Carolina; and it might be worth the while of some of our enterprising citizens, to make an experiment in manufacturing a wine from them, such vast quantities of which are imported from abroad, and consumed among us. If we pretend to render ourselves independent of foreign nations, let us not stop half-way—but manufacture our drink, as well as our food and raiment.

In the extreme western congressional district of Tennessee, composed of eighteen counties, to wit: Madison, Lawrence, Henry, Carroll, Haywood, Weakly, Hardeman, Obion, Gibson, Shelby, Tipton, Dyer, Wayne, Hardin, McNairy, Fayette, Henderson, and Perry, in which David Crockett has been elected, the following is the aggregate of votes received by each candidate:

Crockett 6,154

Alexander 3,327

Arnold 2,378

Sickness.—At Washington, in Georgia, a malignant fever rages, carrying off great numbers of the inhabitants. In many families none are left in health to attend to the sick. The superior court being in session, the grand jury requested the Judge (Wm. H. Crawford) to adjourn court, in consequence of the unparalleled mortality among the citizens; but for some reason, he did not comply with the request. Doubtless his Honor had weighty reasons for not adjourning court; but it must have been an extreme emergency that would justify the refusal, when a pestilence had prostrated a large portion of the citizens, and was daily summoning them before a tribunal which has cognizance of the misdeeds of the whole human race, and before which Judge Crawford himself may stand in no very favorable light, for his pertinacity in this case alone.

The Memphis (Western District of Tennessee) paper, of the 11th ult. complains that they had suffered, for forty days, a severe drought; although on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, in Arkansas territory, it had been very seasonable.

Fire.—An extra slip from the office of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Star, of the 1st inst. gives the particulars of a destructive fire in that town on the night preceding. The fire originated in Mr. Abner Williams' Store; eight or ten buildings, besides kitchens and other out-houses, were consumed. A considerable amount of goods, among other valuable articles, were destroyed. A negro fellow, in blowing up a house, was caught in it, and dreadfully mangled. It is believed the fire was communicated to the house by an incendiary; and efforts were using to detect the villain.

Productive Rice.—In Hadly, Massachusetts, 40 acres of rice, in one field, yielded 35 bushels per acre—fourteen hundred bushels from the field. An acquaintance of the Editor, in the western part of North Carolina, says he has this season raised 104 bushels of wheat from 4 acres—26 bushels per acre.

Domestic Goods.—A few weeks since, an extensive public sale of American manufactured cotton and woollen goods, took place at Boston: the amount of sales was over 500,000 dollars. Good prices were obtained; so that, instead of the manufacturing interest being in a ruinous state of depression, and requiring immediate protection from Congress, the above facts would seem to point it out as much more flourishing than the farming interest, especially in the cotton-growing districts of country. Almost any branch of industry, will afford a more certain return for an investment of capital, than that of agriculture, at this time, and in this region of country.

Of the cotton goods, 3-4 brown shirtings brought from 6 to 10 cents per yard; yard wide do. 11 to 14; 3-4 bleached shirtings, 10 to 12; yard wide do. 14 to 21; plaids and stripes 7 to 14; striped jeans 14, dimity 16 to 17, fancy prints 16 to 21, &c.

Woollen Goods.—Cassimeres 48 to 1.35, cassimere 5 to 65; flannels, yellow, red and white, 10 to 20 per piece; black, mixed and blue cloths, 1.50 to 4.38.

Deaths in Charleston.—From a report of the Board of Health, it appears 31 persons died in the city of Charleston, during one week ending on the 2d inst. eleven of whom were carried off by yellow fever.

It appears, from the latest information, that the yellow fever has made its appearance at Mobile; six cases occurred in one day.

Georgia.—Gov. Troup has issued his proclamation, ordering an election to take place throughout the state of Georgia, on Monday the 1st of October, to fill the vacancy in the representation in Congress from that state, caused by the resignation of Edward F. Tamm. Richard H. Wilde, Alfred Cuthbert, and Judge Wayne, are candidates for the vacant office. The election is by general ticket.

Wolf River, Tennessee.—We learn from the Memphis (Western Tennessee) Advocate, that commissioners were some time since appointed by Fayette county, in that state, whose duty it was made to survey so much of Wolf River as passes through that county: they have lately completed their duty, and reported that they surveyed 24 miles of the river, and estimated the expense of rendering it navigable, in low water, at \$100 per mile.

In these days of refinement in political legerdemain, when "all's fair in politics," one of the most common expedients resorted to for keeping the partisans of a waning cause in heart, is the publishing of extracts of letters, purporting to have been written in various sections of the country, and pretending to represent the public sentiment, each letter-writer taking care to make that sentiment square with his own notions of things;—when, in truth, it is oftener the case than otherwise, that such letters are the solitary expression of the sentiments of the individuals who write them;—or are written expressly for effect abroad, by some political insolvent, to whom "the people" are not going to intrust their sentiments;—and, not infrequently, are fabricated at home, and shamelessly palmed upon the community as the genuine "signs of the times."

Of this species of publications, we find one in the last Charlotte Journal, written, as the ed-

itor says, "in one of the upper counties" of this state;—asserting, that a large majority of the members elected to the next Legislature, are friends of the national administration; and that, "on the whole, North-Carolina may, at least, be put down as one of the doubtful states." Now the fact is, that, so far from there being any truth in the above, every respectable politician in Western Carolina, who has mingled much with the mass of the people, must reject the evidence of his senses, if he does not believe Jackson will receive more than two-thirds of the votes of the people at the next election. No man who has any regard for his reputation, (not even the editor of the Journal himself) would hazard, under his name, his veracity on such sweeping assertions as are contained in the letter in question. Of our personal knowledge, we can falsify the assertion that a "large majority" of the members of the next legislature, are the friends of the administration.

"In connexion with the above," the editor of the Journal publishes the fact, (as another evidence of the popularity of the administration, and in doing which, he stretches up, arms akimbo, snaps his weevil eyes, and assumes a wonderfully self-consequent air) that he has received eleven new subscribers in one week!—the eleven men telling him, "we are not all Jackson men in this community!" True; we should guess they were not "all" Jackson men, from the fact of their subscribing to the Journal. This is powerful evidence, indeed, on the authority of which to set down North-Carolina as among the doubtful states. Were we, like the editor of the Charlotte Journal, so inflated with vanity as to be induced to publish extracts from every letter we receive, transmitting new subscriptions, (which are generally couched in complimentary terms) we might occupy a considerable space in our columns every week, with such fulsome matter. But a decent respect for the taste of our readers, and a regard for our own sense of the impropriety of so egotistical a display, forbid our imitating this mawkish practice of the Journal.

Yellow Fever.—In Charleston, the Board of Health report the deaths only by the yellow fever, omitting to report the new cases which take place from day to day. On the 24th ult. there was one death by yellow fever; on the 28th, one; on the 29th, two; on the 31st, one; on 1st Sept. one; on the 3d, two.

Another Death, by Whiskey.—We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that two men by the names of Robert Woodward and Laban Epps, of Dinwiddie county, Virg. got into a quarrel on the 29th ult.; and both being drunk, Woodward stabbed Epps so severely, that he died in a few minutes. Woodward was immediately arrested, and committed to jail. On Tuesday he was tried by the Superior Court, convicted of murder in the second degree; and on Wednesday, just one week after the murder, he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary—one-tenth of the time to be spent in solitary cells.

Com. Porter.—A New-Orleans paper of the 13th ult. says that Commodore Porter received important despatches from the government of Mexico, on the 11th. They were brought by Lieut. Hawkins, of the Mexican Navy. The Commodore had, a few days previous, paid a visit to Judge Robertson, at Baton Rouge.

Rhode Island.—Tristram Burgess, and Dutee J. Pearce, have been re-elected Representatives in Congress from Rhode Island, without opposition.

The Presbytery of Orange meets at Milton, on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Why does not Mr. Clay call on Mr. Markley?

This is a question which is in the mouth of many, and results so naturally from the statements of Mr. Buchanan, that it is astonishing that Mr. Clay's friends should have permitted Markley to remain silent.

Mr. Markley told Mr. Buchanan that, "some of the friends of Mr. Adams had already been holding out the idea, that in the case he, (Mr. A.) were elected, Mr. Clay might probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State."

Was this true? If true, who can doubt that there was a bargain between Messrs. Adams and Clay? If it were false, would not Mr. Clay demand of Mr. Markley proof? And would not Mr. Adams dismiss him from office as a slanderer, unworthy of his station?

But, the last Bradford Settler says: "It will be remembered, that Mr. Markley declared, on hearing the appointment of Mr. Jones, as collector of the Port, that he, (Markley), 'had suffered political martyrdom for the sake of Mr. Clay, and if he did not look out, he would expose him to the world.'"

Can any one be at a loss why Mr. Clay has not called upon Mr. Markley to explain?

U. S. Telegraph.

John Stanly, Esq.—We are highly gratified to learn, (says the Raleigh Star of the 6th inst.) by a letter from this gentleman to a friend in this city, that his visit to the Virginia Mineral Springs has resulted in the almost entire restoration of his health. The only difficulty under which he now labors, is the imbecility of his affected side. This, however, is perfectly restored to its natural sensibility, and is rapidly gaining strength. Mr. Stanly is now able, with a little assistance, to walk any distance. He is expected in this place, between the 15th and 20th inst. on his way to his residence at Newbern.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Hive.
Died, the 22d ult. in Edgefield Jail, David Lynar, one of the prisoners engaged in the unfortunate occurrence of Joseph Martin; we cannot say what effect his death will have in the trial of Shultz and Boyd, as we understand he was the principal aggressor in the case, though Shultz seems to draw nearly all the guilt on himself:—the facts, however, will appear at the trial. We have heard from undoubted authority, that a number of S's. friends call on him every day in his confinement, offering him every assistance and comfort, of which his situation will admit.

Mock Robbery.—A man named Avery, who had been entrusted with a considerable sum of money, in Hartford, Conn. lately tied himself to a tree in the woods, where he was found by the stage driver, to whom he told a dreadful story of his having been robbed. It turns out that he robbed himself.

Seven hundred suits have been commenced before one judge in New Orleans for Militia Fines this summer—upon which suits \$500 were soon paid.

At York, Upper Canada, lately, a person broke into jail and stole \$365 public cash!

Mexico.—The National Gazette quotes letters from Mexico, dated July 15th, which say that Packenham, British Charge d'Affairs, has been robbed of his horse and money, at noon, in the outskirts of the city, by a party of armed men. He was struck and stunned, while making resistance; but the robbers have been taken and committed.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 7.

Rapid Travelling.—A gentleman who arrived at Boston on Saturday evening last, in the southern stage coach, left Baltimore the Wednesday evening preceding having been but three days on the passage ten hours of which he passed in Philadelphia and New York, and lodged one night in New Brunswick. The distance nearly 500 miles.

Some wag having written a letter to Mr. Binns, of the Democratic Press, informing him that a conspiracy was on foot to do violence to his person, the worthy alderman has offered a reward of \$500, in the columns of his paper, for such information as will lead to the detection of the conspirators! This is one of the best jokes that we have heard of for many years.

Mr. J. Birdsall, of Sing Sing, N. York, killed a rattlesnake last week. Just before he came up to the snake, he saw several snakes making down the throat of the mother. On opening the snake, thirty-three young snakes were found, each ten inches long.

A school, for the purpose of instructing young ladies in the working of lace, has been established at Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Morgan.—At a Judicial Court lately holden in Ontario county, state New-York, several persons were indicted for alleged participation in the abduction of Morgan the reveler of masonic secrets. A number have been discharged, as nothing was proved against them. The others were acquitted. The fate of poor Morgan is still involved in mystery.

From Colombia.—Letters from Cartagena to the 12th ult. are received by the Athenian (arrived at New York.) Bolivar left that place on the 27th July for the capital, with the intention of taking the reins of Government in his hands. This resolution is stated to have caused great consternation in Bogota among the partisans of Santander. A letter states that they had planned a revolution which would have taken place but for the timely arrival of Bolivar's proclamation, which put a stop to the project. It was intended to arrest and send in chains to Cartagena, upwards of one hundred and fifty persons of the first character—Gen. Soublette, Sec'y. of war, Barald, president of the Senate, the Senators Argolado, Torres, Espenair, and many others of both Chambers, Gen. Sands, and several other military characters, were amongst the proscribed—Santander had been publicly accused as being at the head of this extensive plot. This information was brought to Cartagena by an officer who escaped from Bogota, and was bearer of despatches from General Soublette to Bolivar. It is added that when he left the capital, Santander was nearly deserted by his partisans, and that there was no great apprehension that he could carry the plan into effect.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at New-York of the ship Pacific, English papers to the 3d of August have been received.

The London Times says there is no doubt that the Viceroy of Egypt has withdrawn his submission from the Porte.

The European Sovereigns are suspected by some to have promised the Pacha of Egypt their countenance in his rebellion. The Journal des Debats has begun a series of strictures on Scott's Napoleon in which many charges are made of inaccuracy, &c.

The Greeks are said to be not at all daunted, but to have taken possession of Thermopylae, to close that passage into their country.

LONDON, JULY 31.
The accounts from Constantinople come down to the commencement of the present month. They confirm former statements of the extraordinary efforts made by the Sultan, to speedily raise a powerful army. Being determined to hear of no further proposal in favour of the Greeks, and knowing to what danger that resolution exposed him, he exerted himself with spirit to meet and to surmount them.

A German mail this afternoon has brought recent letters from Vienna, viz. of the 24th inst. They contain the important information, that the Pacha of Egypt has determined not to act in concert with Turkey. We may now, therefore, conclude with tolerable certainty, that the statement of yesterday regarding his neutrality is correct. The Austrian Funds were higher, and the latest question of the Metallique was 61 3/4.

General the Earl of Donoughmore is confidently spoken of for the Master Generalship of the Ordnance, in the event of the Marquis of Anglesea assuming the vice government of Ireland. Dublin Pat.

On Saturday, an unusually large import of Cotton took place, nearly eighteen vessels with cargoes of that article having arrived in the course of the day.

Letters from Berlin say, that a great number of superior officers in the Prussian army have petitioned the Government for leave to go and serve as volunteers in the Russian army, in case of a war between Russia and Turkey.

Mr. Rothschild is expected at Frankfurt, to lay the corner stone of a hospital for the Jews, which is to cost 250,000 florins.

Several villages have been partly destroyed by two water-spouts, on the Hertz mountains, in Prussia.

Greece.—Since the capture of the citadel of Athens, nothing of great importance seems to have occurred in Greece, excepting the inhuman massacre of the garrison of 600 men, who in spite of the most sacred guarantee of a capitulation, were led out bound before the Pacha and beheaded.

Gen. Church is at Agina, the most central point, whence he can go most easily whither he may be called. Lord Cochrane was, or had lately been, at Hydra, organizing the fleet, which will be composed of 40 or 45 vessels, and 35 fire ships, 15 of them being the property of the government.

Liverpool, 1st August.—Our Cotton market the last 3 days has been in a languid state. There is so little demand that prices remain nominally the same. The sales the last 3 days are estimated at 3000 bags. The import, 30,000 bags. In other articles no alteration.

Havre.—We are favoured with Havre commercial letters to the 19th of July. The Cotton market was firm, though without alteration. A good business had been done in coffee at an advance of 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 sous in St. Domingo sorts as before.

Greek Affairs.—Mr. Eynard, the indefatigable friend of the Greeks, has made a new appeal to the European Christian public, for supplies to be sent to Lord Cochrane and Gen. Church.

Gen. Church, in his letter, says, "The affair of Athens has been disastrous; but there is no reason to despair if we have resources for paying the troops. The dispersed soldiers will return as soon as we can subsidize them. The Turkish army is in a disastrous state, and cannot follow the Greeks into the mountains. If we had funds the mischief could be repaired. Greece still possesses the Nauplias and Corinth, with all their islands."

The Synod of North-Carolina will meet in this town on Wednesday, the 3d of October.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 8 1/2 a 9; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18; COTTON, 8 50 to 9 00; Corn, 50 a 55; flour, 4 a 4 1/2; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37 1/2 a 40; Wheat, 75 per bushel.

Charleston, September 8.—Cotton, upland, 9 a 10; whiskey, 35 to 34; apple brandy, 35 a 36; beeswax, 27 a 28; bacon, 7 to 8 1/2; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 a 45; Turkeys Island 70; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 to 10; Coffee, 12 1/2 to 16; molasses, 32 a 34; black pepper, 16 a 16 1/2; corn, 55 a 57; flour 5 1/2 to 6.

Cotton.—The stock of all descriptions is very low.—Sea Islands are now held at higher rates; some small lots of Uplands have been sold at 9 a 10, and choice lots at 10 1/2 cents, the business, is so limited, that it is scarcely worth noticing. We continue our quotations.—Ordinary 9; fair to good, 9 1/2; prime 9 1/2 a 10, choice lots 10 1/2.

Exchange on England—10 a 11 per cent. prem.; on France, 51 25c. to 51 30c.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 44 to 5 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. discount.

N. York Market, Sept. 7.—Cotton, upland, 10 to 11 1/2. Import, for the past week, from North Carolina, none; from Virginia 39, South-Carolina 56, Georgia 170, New-Orleans 174—in all 419 bales.

Money Market.—In New-York, Sept. 7th, North Carolina Bank Bills were at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1 1/2; Georgia—Augusta, State, Planter, and Maccon banks, 2 1/2 to 3; Darien, 5 do.; New-Orleans, 3 to 4 do.; Mississippi, 3 to 4 do.; Alabama, 6 do.

Camden, Sept. 8.—Cotton, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; corn, 50 a 50; whiskey, 40 a 45; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 5 1/2 to 6; wheat, 81 to 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 55; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 12 1/2 to 14; beef 6 to 7.

Journal.

Regimental Orders.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Salisbury, 15th September, 1827.
THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 63d Regt. N.C. Militia, will assemble in the town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 1st of October, proximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform, with side-arms, prepared for drill and instruction in military tactics.

And on the next day, Tuesday, the 2d of October, commandants of companies are required to appear at the court-house in said town, at 9 o'clock, A. M. with the effective force of their respective commands, equipped according to law, and each man furnished with five cartridges of powder, for Regimental Muster and Review. Commandants of companies will be careful to make their returns to the Colonel, on one of the two days above-mentioned.

Commandants of Regiments in the 7th Brigade, will bear in mind, that, by a general order of Brig. Gen. George L. Davidson, dated the 28th February last, (by which he notifies them of his determination to resign the command of the brigade) they are required to make this year's returns to Col. William H. Kern, the senior Colonel of the Brigade: the returns to be directed to Head-Quarters, Salisbury, N. C. By order of Col. Wm. H. Kern.

281 RUFUS REED, Adj.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed at public sale, on Thursday, the 18th day of October, the Plantation on which the subscriber now lives,—situated in the lower end of Iredeell county, containing 400 acres, about 80 or 90 of which are cleared. The land is of good quality, the buildings comfortable, and the plantation in excellent repair.

Also, on the same day, several likely Negroes, all the live stock, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs. One thousand or twelve hundred bushels of Corn, a quantity of Wheat, Oats, and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, too tedious to mention. Attendance, and reasonable credit, will be given by ROBERT BREVARD, Sept. 17th, 1827. 4183

Salisbury RACES.

THE Races over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, and continue three days.

First day: Jockey Club purse, two mile heats; free for any horse, mare, or gelding.

Second day: Mile heats; free for any thing, except the winning horse on the preceding day.

Third day: The Proprietor's purse, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

Horses to be entered for the 1st and 2d day's races, before sunset the preceding evening.

A BALL will be given on Friday evening, the 19th. EDW. YARBROUGH, Proprietor. Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1827. 4183

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. (yesterday) two negro men, EDMUND and KING. Edmund is a small fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of rather yellow complexion, a little bow legged, and about 35 years of age. This fellow I purchased of Gen. Bethel, four or five years ago. King is also a small fellow, rather taller than Edmund, quite black, with a scar on some part of his face. He is about 25 years of age, and was formerly owned by Mr. James Morrison, of Rocky River. They took with them clothing of different descriptions, so that it is unnecessary to describe those they wore away. I will give Twenty Dollars reward for apprehending the said fellows; or Ten Dollars for either, (provided they are delivered to me, on Sugar Creek, nine miles south of Charlotte,) exclusive of all travelling expenses; or for committing them to jail, anywhere within this State, so that I get them again. STEPHEN FOX, September 13, 1827. 3182

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from my plantation in Cabarrus county, on the 6th of August last a Negro Man named JIM, who having been charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to kill Hugh McDonald, his overseer, was examined before Justices of the Peace, and ordered by them under guard, from whence he broke loose and made his escape. Jim is about 35 years old, yellow complexioned, rather pleasing countenance, but a down cast look, a little below the ordinary stature, is well known in this county, and about Wadesborough, Anson county, where it is thought he may be lurking at this time. The above reward will be given for Jim, if delivered to me in this county; or \$50, if secured in any jail in the state, and information given so that I get him. SAMUEL HARRIS, Cabarrus co. Sept. 10, 1827. 3182

The Fayetteville Journal will please publish the above 3 weeks, and forward account to Mr. Harris, Cowan's Store, Cabarrus county, North Carolina.

North-Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July term, 1827. Petition of James Robinson and others, against Samuel Robinson, administrator of William Spencer. It appearing to the court, that John Spencer, one of the distributees mentioned in said petition, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said John to appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Burke, at the court-house, in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, to make himself plaintiff or defendant to said petition, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and be heard ex parte as to him. Test: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

JULY sessions, 1827. William Smith vs. Law-son H. Alexander, Adm. of Will. Parks, dec. Justice's judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec. is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Ezra Parks, that unless he appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there plead or demur, judgment will be rendered ex parte as to him, and execution awarded accordingly. DANIEL COLEMAN, Clerk.

Sign and Ornamental PAINTING.
THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Salisbury, in the above line; and hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Carriages and Gigs of every description painted and varnished; Sign and Ornamental painting neatly executed: new and old chairs, picture frames, &c. painted and re-gilted; side-boards, and bureaus, cleaned and varnished to look equal to new; inside of houses painted according to order.
Orders for any of the above work, left at Mr. Slaughter's, will be thankfully received and duly attended to.
NAPIER WILSON.
September 1st, 1827.

Doct. J. W. Hillyard,
BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen.
August 27, 1827.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Thomas Husey and others, by their guardian Eli Hoyle, vs. Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Fridell and wife: It appearing to the court that the defendants, Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Fridell and wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel A. McKensie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Fridell and wife, to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: John M. Motz, vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on three negroes, viz: Milton, Sarah, and Sam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. Mac Bee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Joseph Gladen, vs. Henry Sides: Original attachment, levied on a wagon and a mill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:
COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Erwin, vs. Nathan M. Hoyle: Original attachment, levied on land, and summoned Burrell Wells and others, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nathan M. Hoyle, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Nathan to appear at the county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1827. 180 VARDRY MCBEE, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germantown on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment entered accordingly.
THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, CPE.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:
SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered, by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germantown on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment entered accordingly.
THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, CPE.

For Sale.
ON Wednesday, the 26th inst. I shall offer for sale, on the premises, about 80 acres of Land, lying in the east square of this Town, within half a mile of the Court-House. About 22 acres are covered with a beautiful growth of tall straight timber; 20 acres are productive meadow, and the balance has been cleared and cultivated for many years; and being very level, may be easily improved, and kept fertile.
It will be divided in lots to suit those desirous of purchasing.
Terms; cash, or notes negotiable in the Bank.
JOHN BEARD, Sen.
Salisbury, Sept. 5th, 1827. 3181

Valuable Property.
BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury. Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the country. On the premises there are a good country dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.
Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as Long's Mills, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.
RICH'D W. LONG.
Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 701f

Sale of Lands for Taxes.
THERE will be sold, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, to wit: One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk of Watauga River, in the name of Martin and William Devanport.
One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Permenias Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract of Col. Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.
SAML. McD. TATE, Sheriff.
July 31st, 1827. 6180

House and Lot for Sale, OR RENT.
THE subscriber offers for Sale, or Rent, the house and Lot in the Town of Lexington, N. C. formerly owned and occupied by John P. Mabry: the lot is large, and has on it a convenient two story dwelling house, containing nine comfortable rooms; with a good Kitchen, Smoke-House, Ice-House, Stables, &c.; the Garden is not inferior to any in the place. The lot has on it a good Well, and is convenient to a very excellent spring. The property may be had on very accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing, or renting, are invited to view the premises.
JOHN H. HENLEY.
August 25th, 1827. 6182

For Sale, or Rent,
MY House and Lot in the town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to
MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.
January 8, 1826. 44

Hugh McKnight's Estate.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Hugh McKnight, late of Iredell county, dec. are requested to settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the estate of said McKnight, will present them, duly and legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar.
JAMES SLOAN, Admr. of Hugh McKnight, dec.
Iredell county, N. C. 25th August, 1827.

Committed to the Jail
OF Rowan county, N. C., a Negro Man, JOHN, who says he belongs to Thomas Alwine, of Newberry District, S. C. and that he left his owner in July last. He is about 35 years old, black, thick lips, common size, very lean, and has a scar over his right eye. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.
Salisbury, August 18, 1827. 76

To Jailers.
PETER, a stout made, yellow complected fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last, information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received.
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jan.

Notice.
WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rowan county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is DICK; he is about 26 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, strong built, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to Daniel Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
G. DICKERSON, Jailor.
Rutherfordton, N. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

POETRY.
EVENING.
This is the hour when merrymen wake
Sweet dreams that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past.
She brings before the pensive mind
Dear thoughts of earlier years,
And friends that have been long consign'd
To silence and to tears.
The few we liked, the one we loved,
Come slowly stealing on;
And many a form far hence removed,
And many a pleasure gone.
Friendships that now in death are crush'd,
Affection's broken chain,
And hopes that fate too quickly crush'd,
In memory live again.
I watch the fading gleams of day,
I muse on bright scenes flown,
Tint after tint they fade away—
Night comes—and all are gone.

THE DISAPPOINTED MAN.
Farewell the empty pomp of life,
Farewell ambition, children, wife!
Farewell all fruitless joys below—
Farewell to all, where all is woe!
How things are changed since first I saw
The laughter-loving rays of youth,
When innocence and piety were
Triumphant reign'd with love and truth:
But now there's nought but wretchedness—
A dreary waste—a wilderness,
A joyless, sunless world for me,
This side of Hope's Eternity! anon.

MISCELLANEOUS.
CURIOUS PIECE OF MECHANISM.
The following account of a curious piece of mechanism, is taken from a Persian manuscript, entitled "The History of Jerusalem." It is an account of the throne of King Solomon, and, we think, surpasses any piece of mechanism produced in modern times, notwithstanding the wonderful inventions and improvements which have lately taken place in every branch of science.
This famous throne was the work of the Demon Sakhur; it was called Koukubal Jinnah. The beauty of this throne has never been sufficiently described; the following are, therefore, the particulars:
The sides of it were of pure gold; the feet of emerald and rubies, intermixed with pearls, each of which was as big as an ostrich's egg. The throne had seven steps; on each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were composed of precious stones, representing fruit, ripe or unripe; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of beautiful plumed birds, particularly the peacock, the etaub, and the kurgas. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as occasionally to utter a thousand melodious notes, such as the ear of mortal has never heard.—On the first step were delineated vine branches, having bunches of grapes, composed of various sorts of precious stones, fashioned in such a manner as to represent the different colours of purple, violet, green and red, so as to render the appearance of real fruit.—On the second step, on each side of the throne, were two lions, of terrible aspect, as large as life, and formed of cast gold. The nature of this remarkable throne was such, that when the prophet Solomon placed his foot upon the first step, all the birds spread forth their wings, and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his touching the second step, the two lions expanded their claws. On his reaching the third step, the whole assembly of demons, and fairies, and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, voices were heard addressing him in the following manner:—"Son of David, be thankful for the blessings the Almighty has bestowed upon you." The same was repeated on his reaching the fifth step. On his touching the sixth, all the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the throne, birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed himself in the royal seat, when the birds, lions and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on the prophet; after which two of the kurgases, descending, placed a golden crown upon his head. Before the throne was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the Psalms of David; and the dove having presented the book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related, that on the approach

of wicked persons to this throne, the lions were wont to set up a terrible roaring, and to lash their tails with violence; the birds also began to bristle up their feathers, and the assembly also of demons and geni to utter horrid cries; so that for the fear of them no person dared be guilty of falsehood, but confessed their crime. Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David."

Courtship.—The most sentimental courtship which we have heard of read of, took place not long since within the circle of our acquaintance. Louisa was the only child of a gentleman, who blessed with affluence, had spared no pains to improve by a liberal education; the graces which nature had lavished upon his daughter. In short Louisa was an heiress, and like all other heiresses, had a numerous train of suitors.
"Among the rest young William bow'd,
But never talk'd of love."

He was a young man of inestimable worth and talents, which Louisa was not the last to discover, but he possessed no small share of that diffidence usually attendant on true merit. Their eyes had long professed a mutual flame before he could muster the courage to declare his passion. Chance threw in his way a golden opportunity. They were alone. After an awkward silence of some minutes, he advanced, took her hand: "Louisa!—his voice faltered—he could not utter a single word; but his eloquent countenance spoke the rest. Louisa understood him; and overwhelmed with confusion, stammered out, "Go ask my father."
Rural Rep.

THE GRAVEL.
The late French Journals (says the New-York Courier) contain the report of a new improvement made in surgery by Mr. Civial, the inventor of that admirable instrument called the lith-tripitor, by the means of which the stone is extracted from the human bladder without opening the flesh or giving any great pain to the patient, and by the means of which Mr. Civial hath completely succeeded to break and extract stones 18 lines in diameter.
Another surgeon, Mr. Amuzet has invented an addition to the lith-tripitor of Mr. Civial, which consists of a musical sound, made of wire, by means of which the operator is enabled to ascertain the nature of the stones or calculi, inasmuch as the vibration of the musical sounds is proportionate to the density and magnitude of these human petrifications.

The Fox.—Plotarch, and after him Montaigne, relate a story scarcely credible of the sagacity of the Fox. The Thracians, say they, when they have to pass over any frozen river, turn out a tame fox to precede them in their march. The fox approaching the edge of the river, lays his ear to the ice, to discover by the sound of the current the nearness or remoteness of the water, and consequently the thickness of the ice, and according as he finds it, he draws back or goes forward.

A THOUGHT FOR THE THOUGHTLESS.
It was affectingly said by Walsingham, prime Minister to England's boasted Queen, when rallied by those around upon his habitual seriousness, "Ah! my friends, while we laugh, all things are serious round us. God is serious, who exerciseth such patience towards us. Christ is serious, who shed his blood for us. The Holy Ghost is serious who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts. The Sacred Scriptures bring to our ears the most serious, and important things in the world. The Holy Sacraments represent to us the most serious and awful matters. The whole creation is serious in serving God, and us. All that are in heaven, and in hell, are serious. How then can man that hath one foot in the grave live in jest, and thoughtless levity!"

A WISP. SETTLING ON DELL'S ARM.
How sweetly careless Delia seems,
(Her innocence can fear no harm)
While round the venom'd insect skims,
And settles on her snowy arm.
Ye fluttering beaux and spiteful bards,
To you this moral truth I sing:
Sense, joined to virtue, disregards
Both folly's buzz and satire's sting.

Dry Joke.—A gentleman remarked in company, that his deceased friend, a lawyer, had left behind very few effects. "I don't wonder at it (replied another) he had very few causes."

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.
List of the Members elect, of the next General Assembly of North-Carolina.
John—Alexander B. McMillan, senate; Anderson Mitchell, and Zachariah Baker, commons.
Jesse—Joseph Pickett, senate; Clement Marshall, and Alexander Little, commons.
Burke—Merritt Burgin, senate; David Newland, and Joseph Neale, commons.
Beaufort—J. O. K. Williams, senate; Wm. A. Blount, and T. W. Blackledge, commons.
Bertie—Geo. O. Askew, senate; Joseph D. White, and Thomas K. Speller, commons.
Bladen—John Over, senate; John T. Gilmore, and J. J. McMillan, commons.
Brunswick—Benjamin Locke, senate; Alfred Moore, and Jacob Leonard, commons.
Buncombe—Athas A. McDowell, senate; John Clayton, and James Allen, commons.
Cabarrus—Lawson H. Alexander, senate; William McLean, John C. Barnhardt, commons.
Camden—Willis Wilson, senate; Thos. Dozier, and Thos. Tillet, commons.
Carteret—Nathan Fuller, senate; Otway Burns, and David Borden, commons.
Catawba—Barlett Vancey, senate; John E. Lewis, and C. D. Donoho, commons.
Chatham—Joseph Hamay, senate; Nathaniel Green Smith, and Nathan Alexander Stegman, commons.
Chowan—William Walton, senate; William Jackson, and William Byrum, commons.
Columbia—James Burney, senate; Caleb Stephens, and Luke R. Simmons, commons.
Craven—Richard Hobbs Spaight, senate; Charles J. Nelson, and Lucas Benners, commons.
Cumberland—Lauchlin Bethune, senate; A. McDermid, and Joseph Hodges, commons.
Currituck—Samuel Salycar, senate; W. Loughby Barnard, and Kneth Ball, commons.
Davidson—John M. Smith, senate; Thos. Hampton, and Absalom Williams, commons.
Duplin—Andrew Hurt, senate; Daniel Gleson, and Joseph Gillespie, commons.
Edgecombe—Louis D. Wilson, senate; Benjamin Sharpe, Benjamin Wilkinson, commons.
Franklin—James House, senate; Joel King, and H. J. Ruffin, commons.
Gates—A. Hurrell, senate; Wm. W. Steadman, and Lemuel Riddick, commons.
Granville—James Nuttall, senate; John Glasgow, and John C. Taylor, commons.
Greene—Jesse Speight, senate; R. Harper, and Joseph Ellis, commons.
Guilford—Jonathan Parker, senate; John M. Morehead, and Francis P. Simpson, commons.
Halifax—Isaac Matthews, senate; Geo. E. Spruill, and William E. Shine, commons.
Hawwood—Thomas Love, senate; Benjamin S. Brittain, and James R. Love, commons.
Hertford—David O. Askew, senate; R. J. Montgomery, and John H. Wheeler, commons.
Hoke—Benj. Sanderson, senate; John B. Jasper, and Wallace Syron, commons.
Iredell—Abner Franklin, senate; William I. Summers, and William Falls, commons.
Johnston—David Thompson, senate; H. W. der and Kirchin Q. Adams, commons.
Jones—Hiden M'Daniel, senate; Enoch Foy, and O'Bryan Cox, commons.
Lenoir—N. Whitfield, senate; George W. Whitfield, and William R. Kilpatrick, commons.
Lincoln—Michael Rinehardt, senate; Alexander J. M. Brevard, Daniel Conrad, commons.
Martin—Joseph Williams, senate; Gabriel Stewart, and Jesse Cooper, commons.
Mecklenburg—William Davidson, senate; Wm. J. Alexander, Jos. Blackwood, commons.
Montgomery—Edmund Deberry, senate; James Allen, and James M. Lilley, commons.
Moore—Alexander McNeill, senate; Gideon Seawell, and William Wadsworth, commons.
Nash—Nicholas J. Drake, senate; James M. Mann, and Frederick Battle, commons.
New Hanover—Thomas Devane, senate; William W. Jones, and John Kerr, commons.
Northampton—Exon Holamon, senate; Rodrick H. Gary, and John H. Patterson, commons.
Onslow—Edward Ward, senate; Frederick Post, and Edward Williams, commons.
Orange—William Montgomery, senate; John Stockard, and John Boon, commons.
Pasquotank—John L. Bailey, senate; John Pool, and Wm. J. Hardy, commons.
Person—R. Vanhook, senate; Thomas Lawson, and Thomas Webb, commons.
Perquimans—Willis Riddick, senate; Elisha Burke, and Robert Perry, commons.
Pitt—John Joiner, senate; Marshall Dickinson, and John Cherry, commons.
Randolph—Alexander Gray, senate; Hugh Walker, and John B. Troy, commons.
Richmond—Erasmus Love, senate; George Thomas, and Archibald McNair, commons.
Robeson—Ach'd. McRachin, senate; Malcom Purell, and Richard C. Rhodes, commons.
Rockingham—Ed. T. Broadnax, senate; Thos. Settle, and James Barnett, commons.
Rowan—John Scott, senate; John Clement, and Hamilton C. Jones, commons.
Rutherford—Martin Shuford, senate; D. Gold, and J. Green, commons.
Sampson—Hardy Royal, senate; David Underwood, and Thos. Boykin, commons.
Stokes—Emanuel Shober, senate; Jacob Simmons, and Elisha Plummer, commons.
Surry—William P. Dobson, senate; Ephraim Hough, and William Douglass, commons.
Tyrrell—F. Davenport, senate; Daniel Bateman, and John Beasley, commons.
Wake—Charles L. Hinton, senate; Johnson Bushee, and Samuel Whitaker, commons.
Washington—Samuel Davenport, senate; Wm. A. Bozman, and A. N. Vail, commons.
Warren—M. T. Hawkins, senate; Robert H. Jones, and Ransom Walker, commons.
Wayne—G. Sherrard, senate; R. Washington, and Joshua Hastings, commons.
Wilkes—Edmund Jones, senate; Nathaniel Gordon, and Malachi Roberts, commons.
BOROUGH MEMBERS.
Town of Salisbury.....Charles Fisher.
Town of Hillsborough.....John Scott.
Town of Fayetteville.....John D. Eccles.
Town of Wilmington.....Joseph A. Hill.
Town of Newbern.....John Standley.
Town of Edenton.....James Iredell.
Town of Halifax.....Jesse A. Bynum.